CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

December 4, 2016

RISK REPORT OF THE CTF AND SCF

1. INTRODUCTION

1. At the November 2015 Joint TFC meeting, it was agreed that the CIF AU should proceed with same systematic approach for implementing the ERM Framework for the subprograms under the SCF, defining the top-level risk and objective for each subprogram, as well as the Risk Categories, Tier 1 and 2 Risks and Risk Tolerances, and assessing risks against these tolerances.

2. The CIF AU launched the **CTF Risk Dashboard** in January 2016. The content has been refined throughout the year, and the depth of analysis, particularly pertaining to credit risk, has greatly increased. Additionally, most of the content is now consistently updated on a monthly basis.

3. Population of the data for the risk dashboards of the three SCF subprograms is being finalized, and these dashboards are on track to be launched by the end of December 2016.

4. This paper provides an update on assessments of the more significant risk exposures facing the CIF programs and subprograms. Exposure to currency risk has caused a moderate decline in available resources across all CIF programs/subprograms and it is recommended that the rate at which projects/subprojects are approved and implemented be accelerated to reduce exposure to this risk and its impacts on resource availability.

2. ASSESSMENT OF KEY RISK EXPOSURES

Risk is any threat to the achievement of the corresponding CIF program/subprogram's objectives.

5. This definition, along with the definition of the CIF program/subprogram's objectives, establish the context for the entire ERM Framework.

6. Presently, the following represent the three most material risk exposures

    i. Currency Risk – CTF and SCF
    ii. Over-programming Risk – CTF and SCF
    iii. Credit Risk – CTF

7. This section provides an update on these risks for each CIF program/subprogram.

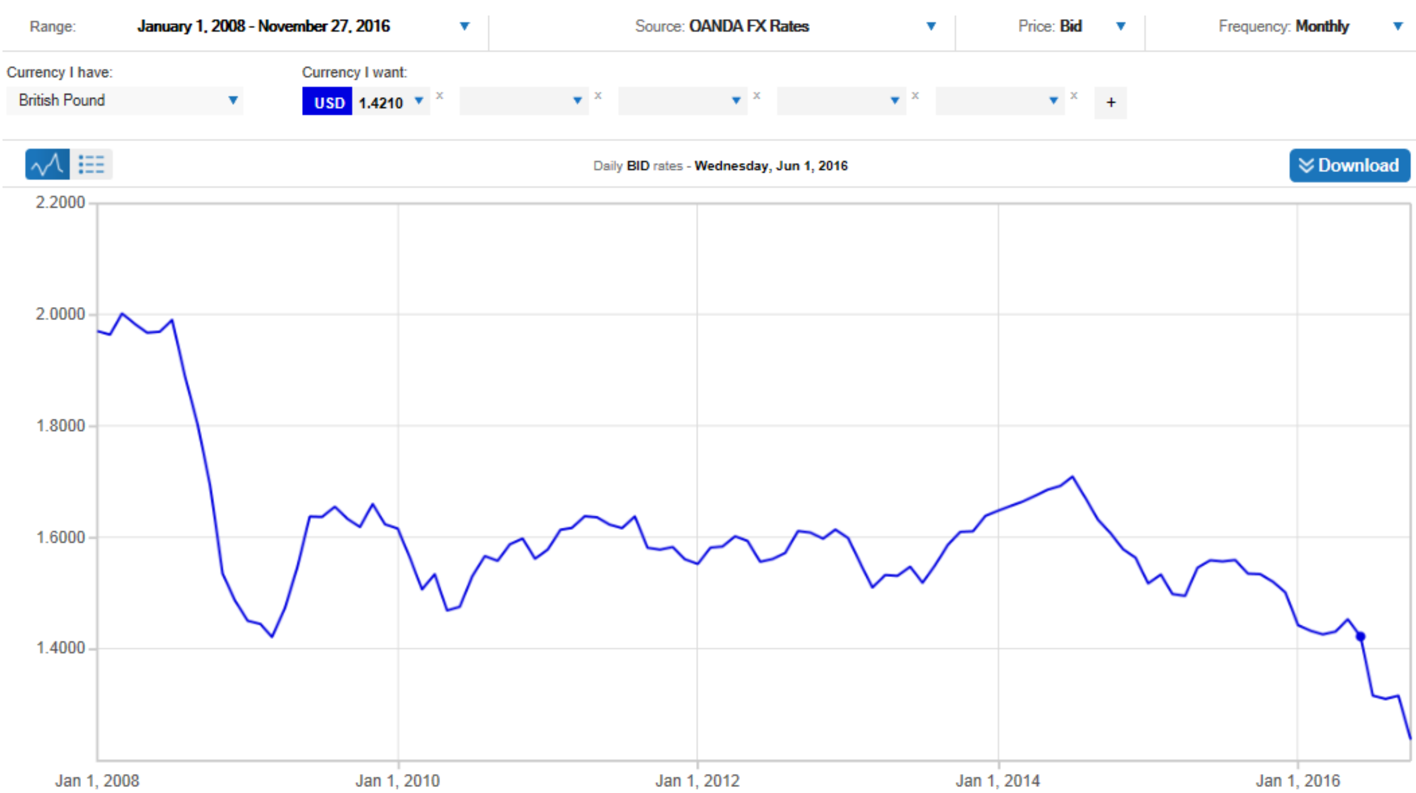
Currency Risk

8. The primary source of currency risk exposure for each CIF program/subprogram is the outstanding (unencashed) foreign currency denominated promissory notes. Each CIF program/subprogram is exposed to the risk that the value of the foreign currency in which a promissory note is denominated will decline before it is encashed.

9. Each CIF program/subprogram received substantial contributions in the form of GBP-denominated promissory notes. GBP-denominated promissory note contributions across all programs/subprograms total almost GBP 2 billion, GBP 1.1 billion of which remains outstanding. Significant exposures to fluctuations in the value of the GBP relative to the USD have been incurred across all programs/subprograms as a result.

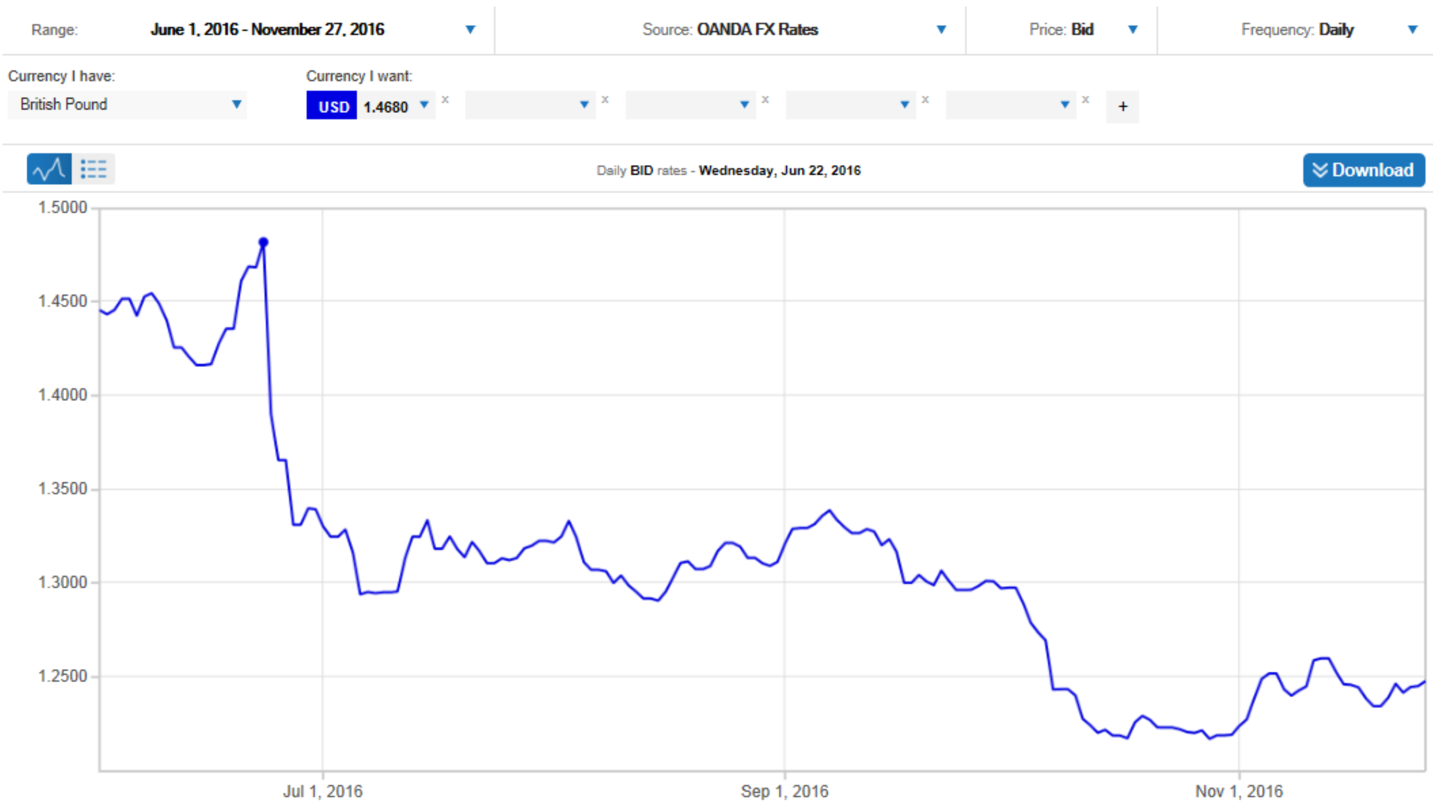
10. Indeed, as Figure 1 illustrates, the value of the GBP has declined significantly since 2008, and between January 1, 2008 and June 1, 2016 the GBP declined in value by almost 30% relative to the USD.

Figure 1: GBP/USD Exchange Rates January 1, 2008 – November 27, 2016



11. More recently, on June 23, 2016, the UK held a referendum where the electorate voted to commence the process for leaving the EU. This caused a sharp 8% decline in the value of the GBP for the month of June, followed by consistent monthly declines (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: GBP/USD Exchange Rates June 1, 2016 – November 27, 2016



12. Table 1 illustrates that it is now very likely that the CTF, FIP and SREP will realize a moderate decline in available resources due to their currency risk exposures via GBP-denominated promissory notes. The PPCR has already realized a moderate decline in available resources, and the remaining currency risk exposure is modest as only £9.8 million of promissory notes remain outstanding.

Table 1: CIF Currency Risk Exposure Summary

Currency Risk Exposure (Millions) as of October 31, 2016							
Program/ Subprogram	**Original Amount Pledged/ Received**	**Pledged Amount Outstanding/ Unencashed**	**Realized Currency Gain/ (Loss)**	**Unrealized Currency Gain/ (Loss)**	**Risk Likelihood**	**Risk Severity**	**Risk Score**
CTF	£1,079.40	£706.60	$24.10	($251.90)	Very Likely	Moderate	**High**
PPCR	£361.00	£9.78	($50.10)	($3.40)	Very Likely	Minimal	**Low**
FIP	£223.00	£179.60	$1.48	($59.40)	Very Likely	Moderate	**High**
SREP	£268.00	£241.30	$1.22	($84.40)	Very Likely	Moderate	**High**
TOTAL	**£1,931.40**	**£1,137.28**	**($23.30)**	**($399.10)**			

13. Each CIF program/subprogram's tolerance for currency risk, associated with contributions in the form of foreign currency denominated promissory notes, is high because rejecting contributions in the form of promissory notes simply because they are not denominated in USD would be more harmful to the program/subprogram than accepting these contributions along with the associated currency risk.

14. While the Trustee restricts 15% of the amount of outstanding promissory notes to mitigate the risk of over-committing funds, this does not mitigate currency-related losses. Following the November 2015 TFC meetings, the CIF AU met with representatives from the UK government and World Bank Treasury to discuss the potential for hedging this currency risk exposure in the capital markets. Unfortunately it was determined that hedging is not possible for a number of reasons (e.g. the CIF programs/subprograms are not legal entities and can't serve as counterparties to derivatives transactions, and the encashment schedules for the promissory notes are not fixed).

15. Consequently, the only feasible option for reducing this risk is to accelerate the rate at which projects/subprojects are approved and implemented as this would create a need to encash the outstanding promissory notes. Promissory note encashment would, in turn, reduce the outstanding currency risk exposure. It is important to note that the declines in available resources which result from currency risk exposure aggravate over-programming risk.

Over-programming Risk

16. Over-programming risk represents the risk that a CIF program/subprogram will not have sufficient resources to fund all endorsed projects. Over-programming, if not addressed, may result in unmet recipient expectations, and damage to the CIF's reputation. It should be noted, however, that although the CTF has experienced numerous project cancellations, the 30% over-programming limit for this program has enabled it to pursue programming of other projects concurrently without needing to wait until existing projects are cancelled.

17. Table 2 illustrates each program/subprogram's over-programming status as reflected by its negative Available Resources (see also Annex A).

Table 2: CIF Over-programming Risk Summary

Available Resources as of October 31, 2016				
Program/ Subprogram	**Available Resources ($Million)**	**Risk Likelihood**	**Risk Severity**	**Risk Score**
CTF	($543.40)	Possible	Moderate	**Medium**
PPCR	($60.30)	Unlikely	Minimal	**Low**
FIP	($75.00)	Very Unlikely	Moderate	**Low**
SREP	($210.90)	Possible	Moderate	**Medium**

18. Each program/subprogram's exposure to currency risk, via its outstanding balance of unencashed GBP-denominated promissory notes, has significantly increased these programs/subprograms' over-programming risk (see Table 1).

CTF

19. For the CTF, the TFC agreed to accept this risk and permit the CTF to over-program by 30% of pledged resources to accelerate the implementation of viable projects rather than waiting until after unviable projects had been identified and cancelled. The risk tolerance for the CTF is therefore high. As of October 31, 2016, $252 million of the current $543 million of over-programming can be attributed to unrealized declines in the value of the CTF's GBP-denominated promissory notes. This over-programming could potentially affect the following projects listed in Table 3, beginning in March 2017.

Table 3: CTF Projects Potentially Affected by Over-programming

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Public/ Private	CTF Funding (Net of PPG and MPIs on PPG)	Revised Expected Committee Approval Date (Oct. 4, 2016)
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale renewable Energy: Regional Geothermal Project (Dominica/St. Lucia)	IBRD	Public	20.00	Mar-17
DPSP-Regional	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	AFDB	Private	20.00	Mar-17
DPSP-Regional (Nigeria)	Utility Scale Renewable Energy: Solar Photovoltaic Financing	AFDB	Private	20.00	Mar-17
Nigeria	Utility-Scale Solar PV Project	AFDB	Private	25.00	Mar-17
Nigeria	Utility-Scale Solar PV Project	IBRD	Public	100.00	Mar-17
Nigeria	Financial Intermediation for Clean Energy/Energy Efficiency	IFC	Private	50.00	Mar-17
Egypt	Wind Energy Scale Up Program(IPPs)-200MW Wind farm in the Gulf of Suez	AfDB	Public	48.95	May-17
Turkey	SME Energy Efficiency Project	IBRD	Public	48.74	May-17
Kenya (formerly DPSP-Regional)	Utility Scale renewable Energy: Geothermal	AFDB	Private	20.00	Jun-17
Nigeria	Abuja Mass Transit Project	AFDB	Public	49.00	Jun-17
Chile	Renewable Energy Self-Supply and Energy Efficiency	IFC	Private	24.50	N/A
Egypt	Egypt Urban Transport	IBRD	Public	50.00	N/A
Egypt	Egypt Urban Transport	IBRD	Public	48.95	N/A
Kazakhstan	District Heating Energy Efficiency	ADB	Public	50.00	N/A
MENA-CSP	Jordan CSP/CPV Project-100MW	IFC	Private	50.00	N/A
Philippines	Solar Energy Development	IFC	Private	20.00	N/A

FIP

20. The TFC did not agree to permit the FIP to over-program so the risk tolerance for the FIP is therefore low. As of October 31, 2016, $59 million of the current $75 million of over-programming can be attributed to unrealized declines in the value of the FIP's GBP-denominated promissory notes. The remainder of the over-programming could potentially affect the new pilot countries which were recently approved for the FIP, but which have not yet submitted investment proposals.

PPCR

21. The TFC did not agree to permit the PPCR to over-program so the risk tolerance for the PPCR is therefore low. As of October 31, 2016, $54 million of the current $60 million of over-programming can be attributed to unrealized declines in the value of the PPCR's GBP-denominated promissory notes. The remainder of the over-programming could potentially affect the projects listed in Table 4. It should be noted, however, that there is a significant likelihood that the three projects for which no Expected MDB Approval Date exists will be cancelled, beginning in March 2017.

Table 4: PPCR Projects Potentially Affected by Over-programming

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Public/ Private	Grant	NonGrant	Expected Committee Approval Date
Caribbean-Haiti	Municipal Development and Urban Resilience Porject	IBRD	Public	7.50	-	Mar-17
Caribbean-Jamaica	Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector of	IBRD	Public	4.80	-	Apr-17
South Pacific-Papua New Guinea	Additional Financing to Building Resilience to Climate Change in Papua New Guinea	ADB	Public	4.80	-	Sep-17
Yemen	Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities (CRCC)	IBRD	Public	20.00	-	TBD
Yemen	Climate Resilience of Rural Communities	IBRD	Public	18.60	-	TBD
Zambia	Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience-Investment Component	IFC	Private	-	13.50	TBD

SREP

22. The TFC agreed to accept this risk for SREP, and permit the SREP to over-program by 30% of pledged resources to accelerate the implementation of viable projects rather than waiting until after unviable projects had been identified and cancelled. The risk tolerance for the SREP is therefore high. As of October 31, 2016, $84 million of the current $211 million of over-programming can be attributed to unrealized declines in the value of the SREP's GBP-denominated promissory notes. This over-programming could potentially affect the following projects listed in Table 5, beginning in June 2017.

Table 5: SREP Projects Potentially Affected by Over-programming

COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	MDB	Public/ Private	Grant	Non-Grant	Expected Committee Approval Date
Ghana	Utility-scale Solar PV/Wind Power Generation	IFC	Private	-	10.00	Jun-17
Cambodia	Accelerating Solar Power through Private Sector (Rooftop Solar Systems and Utility-scale Solar Farm)	ADB	Private	3.00	11.00	Jun-17
Mali	Solar PV IPP	AFDB	Private	-	11.05	Jun-17
Cambodia	Biomass Power Project	ADB	Private	-	5.00	Jun-17
Kenya	Olkaria IV Geothermal Power Plant	AFDB	Private	0.06	20.00	Jun-17
Kenya	Menengai Geothermal Project	AFDB	Public	10.50	4.50	Jun-17
Cambodia	Solar Energy Development (Solar Home Systems and Solar Mini-grids)	ADB	Public	5.00	1.00	Jul-17
Ethiopia	Assela Wind Farm Project	AfDB	Public	18.30	-	Jul-17
Cambodia	Policy Support and Public Awareness	ADB	Public	3.00	-	Aug-17
Mali	Development of Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity for Rural Electrification in mali(PDM-Hydro)	AFDB	Public	8.70	-	Sep-17
Mongolia	Upscaling Rural Renewable Energy	ADB	Public	14.60	-	Oct-17
Armenia	Development of Utility-Scale Solar PV	ADB	Public	-	17.00	Oct-17
Ethiopia	Clean Energy SMEs Capacity Building and Investment Facility	IFC	Private	-	2.00	Dec-17
Maldives	Waste-to-Energy Thilafushi	IFC	Private	4.00	-	Dec-17
Haiti	RE for the Port-Au-Prince Metropolitan Area	IFC	Private	2.00	-	Dec-17
Uganda	130MW Geothermal Development Program	AFDB	Public	4.30	27.50	Dec-17
Uganda	Decentralized Renewables Development Program: Mini-Grids & Urban Small Scale Solar PV Net Metering	AFDB	Public	7.10	-	Dec-17
Uganda	Wind Resource Map and Pilot Wind Power Development Program	AFDB	Public	4.93	-	Dec-17
Ghana	RE Mini-Grids and Stand Alone Solar PV Systems	AFDB	Public	16.60	-	Feb-18
Ghana	Solar PV Based Net Metering with Battery Storage	AFDB	Public	11.89	-	Feb-18
Haiti	Off-Grid Electricity Services for productive, Social and Household Uses Project	IFC	Private	-	7.00	Jun-18
Honduras	Sustainable Rural Energization(ERUS)	IBRD	Public	8.31	-	TBD
Tanzania	Rural Electrification Project	IBRD	Public	-	10.00	TBD

23. Efforts to reduce over-programming through identifying projects for which cancellation would be appropriate, have been successful in reducing over-programming, and should be pursued further. I should be noted, however, that the continued currency related declines in available resources across the programs and subprograms have hampered these efforts. Efforts should therefore also focus on accelerating the rate at which projects/subprojects are approved and implemented as this would reduce currency risk exposure incurred via unencashed promissory notes.

Credit Risk – CTF Exposure

24. Credit risk refers to the risk that a CTF financing recipient will become unwilling or unable to satisfy the terms of an obligation to the CTF. Exposure to this risk has implications for the CTF's ability to repay loan contributors. Additionally the viability and success of a project can be affected by a recipient's financial solvency.

25. The primary source of credit risk exposure for the CTF is through the funds it commits for public (75%) and private sector (25%) loans. Credit risk exposure incurred through other instruments (e.g. guarantees) is modest.

26. Over the past year, the level of detail of the assessments of the CTF's credit risk exposures which the CIF AU reports on the **CTF Risk Dashboard** has increased substantially, particularly for the public sector.

Public Sector Exposure

27. All CTF public sector loans are extended directly to externally rated sovereigns (with the exception of Haiti[1]), or entities guaranteed by externally rated sovereigns. Presently The CTF is exposed to 11 sovereigns with ratings ranging from triple-C (Ukraine) to Single-A (Mexico). The CIF AU uses the five-year probability of default (PD)[2] and loss given default (LGD) associated with each rating category to estimate the expected loss rate[3] associated with the public sector loan portfolio (see Table 6).

[1] In the absence of an external rating, we assume that the PD associated with Haiti corresponds with a triple-C rating.
[2] As published in *Moody's Annual Default Study: Corporate Default and Recovery Rates, 1920-2015*.
[3] Expected Loss Rate = PD x LGD.

Table 6: CTF Public Sector Loan Commitments Credit Risk Exposures by Country

Beneficiary Country	Loan Amount	Credit Rating S&P	Moody's	Fitch	PD	LGD	Expected Loss Rate
Colombia	89,265,000	BBB(N)	Baa2	BBB	1.679%	55.6%	0.93%
Egypt, Arab Republic of	149,750,000	B-(N)	B3	B	22.184%	61.6%	13.66%
Haiti	14,500,000	NR	NR	NR	35.572%	61.0%	21.71%
India	716,000,000	BBB-	Baa3(P)	BBB-	1.679%	55.6%	0.93%
Indonesia	125,000,000	BB+(P)	Baa3	BBB-	8.812%	57.7%	5.08%
Mexico	401,014,000	BBB+(N)	A3(N)	BBB+	1.679%	55.6%	0.93%
Morocco	583,950,000	BBB-	Ba1	BBB-	8.812%	57.7%	5.08%
Philippines	148,900,000	BBB	Baa2	BBB-(P)	1.679%	55.6%	0.93%
South Africa	350,000,000	BBB-(N)	Baa2(N)	BBB-	1.679%	55.6%	0.93%
Turkey	150,000,000	BB(N)	Ba1	BBB-(N)	8.812%	57.7%	5.08%
Ukraine	148,425,000	B-	Caa3	CCC	35.572%	61.0%	21.71%
Vietnam	177,900,000	BB-	B1	BB-	22.184%	61.0%	13.54%
Total Exposure	**3,054,704,000**						
Weighted Average			**BB**		**7.7%**	**57.1%**	**4.4%**

28. It should be noted that, although CTF loans legally are not subject to the preferred creditor status associated with the MDB which originates and services the corresponding loan, CTF loans are almost always blended with funds provided by the corresponding MDB. The blending of CTF funds with MDB funds which are subject to preferred creditor status would likely affect borrower behavior resulting in some indirect benefit to CTF of this preferred creditor status. It is therefore likely that the CIF AU's external ratings-based assessment of the credit risk associated with the public sector portfolio is highly conservative.

Private Sector Exposure

29. The remaining 25% of the CTF's committed loans are to private sector entities for which publicly available information is much more limited. The CIF AU therefore uses the MDBs' internal risk assessments[4] of the transactions, which are provided in the form of either S&P-equivalent ratings or estimated PDs, to calculate a weighted average credit rating, PD, LGD and expected loss for the private sector portfolio (see Table 7).

[4] Presently EBRD, IDB and IFC provide internal credit ratings or PDs assigned to their respective private sector CTF loans. The resulting credit rating for the combined portfolio of private sector CTF loans administered by these three MDBs is then applied to the entire portfolio of private sector CTF loans.

Table 7: CTF Public and Private Sector Loan Commitments Credit Risk Exposure Summary

Loan Portfolio Credit Risk Exposure (as of 10/31/2016)									
Sector	Portfolio Risk Rating	Total Committed Loans (MM USD equivalent)	Estimated Probability of Default (PD)	Estimated Loss Given Default (LGD)[1]	Expected Loss Rate[2]	Expected Losses (MM USD equivalent)[3]	Actual Losses and Provisions[4] (MM USD equivalent)	# of Defaulted or Impaired Loans	Actual Losses and Provisions vs. Total Committed Loans
Public	BB[5]	3,054.7	7.6%[6]	57.0%	4.4%	134.4	0	0	0%
Private	B+[7,8]	913.7	19.5%	52.5%	10.2%	91.5	19.1	2	2.1%

1. LGDs are based on the Portfolio Risk Rating's mapping to the LGD associated with Moody's credit rating equivalent as published in *Moody's Annual Default Study: Corporate Default and Recovery Rates, 1920-2015 (* i.e. LGD = 1 - Average Sr. Unsecured Bond Recovery Rate from the period of 1983-2015)

2. Expected Loss Rate = PD x LGD, and does not take into account any correlations between the performance of loans within the portfolio

3. Expected Losses are in addition to Actual Losses

4. Includes portions of loans which have been written down

5. Derived based on the mapping of the portfolio's Estimated PD to the corresponding rating agency credit rating as published in *Moody's Annual Default Study: Corporate Default and Recovery Rates, 1920-2015*

6. Represents the weighted average PD (weighted by loan amount) associated with the external rating agency credit rating assigned to each recipient (in the case of split ratings, the PD associated with the lowest of Moody's and S&P ratings is used) as of October 31, 2016. 5-year Average Cumulative Issuer-Weighted Global Defalt Rates from the period of 1983-2015 as published in *Moody's Annual Default Study: Corporate Default and Recovery Rates, 1920-2015* are used.

7. Based on internal credit ratings or PDs assigned to their respective private sector CIF loans by reporting MDBs (EBRD, IDB and IFC), weighted by loan amount. The resulting credit rating for the combined portfolio of private sector CIF loans administered by these three MDBs is then applied to the entire portfolio of private sector CIF loans.

8. Methodologies used to calculate credit ratings and PDs may differ between MDBs, as well as between a given MDB and the external rating agencies

30. An external event has made a EUR 15.5M CTF project unviable with no anticipated repayment of the outstanding obligations to the CTF related to the financing of this project. This external event has delayed a 2nd CTF project, and has led CTF to write-down EUR 2M of the outstanding obligations related to the financing of this project. Both are private sector projects.

31. The TFC should note linkages between such non-payment events (e.g. in terms of public vs. private sector, region, common underlying causes for the non-payments) as potential key risk indicators (KRIs) which could impact other projects exhibiting these same KRIs. Incorporating such KRIs into future funding decisions may increase the likelihood that projects which would have become unviable are avoided altogether.

ANNEX A – RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

CTF TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS *Inception through October 31, 2016* *(USD millions)*		As of October 31,2016
Cumulative Funding Received		
Contributions Received		
Cash Contributions		4,446.7
Unencashed promissory notes	a/	859.4
Total Contributions Received		5,306.1
Other Resources		
Investment Income		135.2
Other income	b/	4.8
Total Other Resources		140.0
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		**5,446.05**
Cumulative Funding Commitments		
Projects/Programs		5,089.5
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		34.9
Cumulative Administrative Expenses		63.0
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		5,187.3
Admin Budget Cancellations		(5.3)
Project/Program, MPIS Cancellations	c/	(149.4)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		**5,032.6**
Fund Balance (A - B)		**413.4**
Currency Risk Reserves	d/	**(128.9)**
Unrestricted Fund Balance for Trustee Commitments -Projects/Programs and Admin (C)		**284.54**
Anticipated Commitments for Projects/Programs (FY17-FY21)		
Program/Project Funding and Fees		800.9
Projected Admin Budget		27.0
Total Anticipated Commitments (F)		**827.9**
Available Resources for Projects/Programs (G = E -F)		**(543.4)**
Potential Future Resources (FY17-FY21)		
Contributions not yet paid	e/	61.4
Pledges		-
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	d/	128.9
Projected Investment Income		59.0
Total Potential Future Resources (H)		**249.3**
Potential Available Resources for Projects/Programs (G-H)		**(294.1)**

a/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 706.6 million.

b/ Return of funds other than reflows due to be returned to the Trust Fund pursuant to the Financial Procedures Agreement consistent with the pertinent CTF funding approved by the CTF Trust Fund Committee.

c/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee.

d/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated promissory notes.

e/ This contribution receivable amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 50.5 million.

f/ Investment income on undisbursed funds as projected by Trustee through the cash flow model assuming a stable investment environment, steady pace of cash transfers and encashment of unencashed promissory notes.

g/ Projected administrative budget includes resources for administrative services provided by the CIF AU, Trustee and MDBs.

FIP TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS *Inception through October 31, 2016* *(USD millions)*		As of OCtober 31,2016	Capital	Grant
Cumulative Funding Received				
Contributions Received				
Cash Contributions		501.1	80.7	420.4
Unencashed promissory notes	a/	218.5	158.9	59.6
Total Contributions Received		719.6	239.6	480.0
Other Resources				-
Investment Income earned -as of Feb 2016		14.5	-	14.5
Other income		-	-	-
Total Other Resources		14.5	-	14.5
				-
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		**734.1**	**239.6**	**494.6**
Cumulative Funding Commitments				
Projects/Programs		390.8	88.6	302.18
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		21.5	-	21.5
Cumulative Administrative Expenses		25.2	-	25.2
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		437.5	88.6	348.9
Project/Program, MPIS and Admin Budget Cancellations	b/	(16.0)	(15.0)	(1.0)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		**421.5**	**73.6**	**347.9**
				-
Fund Balance (A - B)		**312.7**	**165.9**	**146.7**
				-
Currency Risk Reserves	c/	**(32.8)**	**(23.8)**	**(8.9)**
				-
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)		**279.9**	**142.1**	**137.8**
Anticipated Commitments (FY17-FY21)				
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		343.7	180.0	163.7
Projected Country Programming Budget		-	-	-
Projected Administrative Budget		11.2		
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)		**354.9**	**180.0**	**163.7**
Available Resources (C - D)		**(75.0)**	**(37.9)**	**(25.9)**
Potential Future Resources (FY17-FY21)				
Pledges	e/	0.3	0.3	-
Contributions not yet paid		-	-	-
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	c/	32.8	23.8	8.9
Projected Investment Income	f/	7.5		
Total Potential Future Resources (E)		**40.6**	**24.2**	**8.9**
Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)		**(34.4)**	**(13.7)**	**(20.68)**

a/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 179.6 million.

b/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee.

c/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated promissory notes.

d/ Projected administrative budget includes resources for administrative services provided by the CIF AU, Trustee and MDBs.

e/ The balance of the pledge amont from the U.S

f/ Investment income on undisbursed funds across all SCF subprograms as projected by the Trustee, and notionally allocated by the CIF AU to each subprogram according to the proportion of total Projected Administrative Budget associated with the corresponding program/subprogram.

PPCR TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS *Inception through October 31, 2016* *(USD millions)*		As of October 31,2016	As of October 31,2016	
Cumulative Funding Received			**Capital**	**Grant**
Contributions Received				
Cash Contributions		1,126.0	393.9	732.1
Unencashed promissory notes	a/	11.9	11.9	-
Total Contributions Received		1,137.9	405.8	732.1
Other Resources				
Investment Income earned -as of Feb 2016	b/	18.8	-	18.8
Other income				
Total Other Resources		18.8	-	18.8
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		**1,156.7**	**405.8**	**751.0**
Cumulative Funding Commitments				
Projects/Programs		1,014.6	364.9	649.8
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		35.1	-	35.1
Cumulative Administrative Expenses		66.9	-	66.9
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		1,116.7	364.9	751.8
Project/Program, MPIS and Admin Budget Cancellations	c/	(18.6)	(6.6)	(12.0)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		**1,098.1**	**358.3**	**739.8**
Fund Balance (A - B)		**58.6**	**47.5**	**11.1**
Currency Risk Reserves	d/	**(1.8)**	**(1.8)**	**-**
Unrestricted Fund Balance available for Trustee Commitments (C)		**56.8**	**45.7**	**11.1**
Anticipated Commitments (FY17-FY21)				
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		117.2	54.5	62.9
Projected Country Programming Budget		-	-	-
Projected Administrative Budget (Trustee/Secretariat/Special initiatives)		-	-	-
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)		**117.2**	**54.5**	**62.9**
Available Resources (C-D)		**(60.3)**	**(8.8)**	**(51.7)**
Potential Future Funding (FY17-FY21)				
Pledges		-		
Funding From Provisional Account		-		
Contributions not yet paid (Receivable from UK)	e/	14.6	-	14.6
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	d/	1.8	1.8	
Total Potential Future Resources (E)		**16.4**	**1.8**	**14.6**
Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)		**(43.9)**	**(7.0)**	**(37.1)**

a/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 9.8 million.
b/ Prior to Feb 2016, investment income was recorded under individual sub-programs and are transferred to the Admin/Inv income account to cover the Admin Budget. After Feb 2016, the investment income is recorded for all SCF programs under a separate Admin/Inv Income account.
c/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee.Also includes any commitment cancellations to correct changes to the previous approvals.
d/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate
e/ This amount represents USD equivalent of GBP 12 million.

SREP TRUST FUND - RESOURCES AVAILABLE for COMMITMENTS *Inception through October 31, 2016* *(USD millions)*		As of October 31,2016	Capital	Grant
Cumulative Funding Received				
Contributions Received				
Cash Contributions		411.5	41.9	369.6
Unencashed Promissory Notes	a/	302.6	215.7	86.9
Total Contributions Received		714.1	257.5	456.6
Other Resources				-
Investment Income		9.9	-	9.9
Other Income		-	-	-
Total Other Resources		9.9	-	9.9
				-
Total Cumulative Funding Received (A)		**724.0**	**257.5**	**466.5**
Cumulative Funding Commitments				
Projects/Programs		312.4	65.9	246.4
MDB Project Implementation and Supervision services (MPIS) Costs		15.8	-	15.8
Cumulative Administrative Expenses		14.2	-	14.2
Total Cumulative Funding Commitments		342.3	65.9	276.4
Project/Program Cancellations	b/	(38.6)	(30.0)	(8.6)
Net Cumulative Funding Commitments (B)		**303.7**	**35.9**	**267.8**
				-
Fund Balance (A - B)		**420.3**	**221.6**	**198.7**
				-
Currency Risk Reserves	c/	**(44.0)**	**(32.35)**	**(11.7)**
				-
Unrestricted Fund Balance (C)		**376.3**	**189.2**	**187.0**
Anticipated Commitments (FY17-FY21)				
Program/Project Funding and MPIS Costs		553.6	304.2	249.4
Projected Administrative Budget (FY18-21)	d/	33.5	-	33.5
Total Anticipated Commitments (D)		**587.1**	**304.2**	**282.9**
Available Resources (C - D)		**(210.9)**	**(115.0)**	**(95.9)**
Potential Future Resources (FY17-FY21)				
Pledges		-	-	-
Contributions not yet paid	e/	2.2	-	2.2
Release of Currency Risk Reserves	c/	44.0	32.3	11.7
Projected Investment Income	f/	22.4	-	22.4
Total Potential Future Resources (D)		**68.7**	**32.3**	**36.3**
Potential Available Resources (C - D + E)		**(142.2)**	**(82.6)**	**(59.6)**

a/ This amount includes USD equivalent of GBP 241.3 million from The UK and USD 9 million from The Netherlands.

b/ This refers to cancellation of program and project commitments approved by the committee.

c/ Amounts withheld to mitigate over-commitment risk resulting from the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on the value of outstanding non-USD denominated promissory notes.

d/ Projected administrative budget includes resources for administrative services provided by the CIF AU, Trustee and MDBs.

e/ This amount represents the USD equivalent of SEK 20 million

f/ Investment income on undisbursed funds across all SCF subprograms as projected by the Trustee, and notionally allocated by the CIF AU to each subprogram according to the proportion of total Projected Administrative Budget associated with the corresponding program/subprogram.